

# GERMANS TRYING TO EFFECT JUNCTION OF FOUR ARMIES

turned and fought at bay, but without success. The communiqué at 11:35 to-night says:

"First—On our left wing the Germans after crossing the Petit Morin River in the course of their retreat, devoted themselves to two violent, but unsuccessful attacks against our forces occupying the right bank of the Ourcq River. The Germans attempted these attacks here in order to protect their lines of communication.

"Our British allies continue to pursue their offensive toward the Marne River along the plateaux north of Sezanne. "Our troops continue to advance, although with great difficulty.

"Second—Along our centre violent engagements took place with alternating partial advances and retreats.

"Third—On our right wing the situation is good this side of Nancy and in the Vosges.

"Several units of territorial troops have been sent to Gen. Lyautey in Morocco to assist local French citizens who have been formed into reservists to protect the principal cities, in view of the calling to France of the chief bodies of regular Moroccan troops for service in the first line against Germany."

## BRITISH HAVE DRIVEN THE ENEMY BACK TEN MILES

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British official press bureau made the following announcement just before midnight:

"The general position continues satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers.

"The British have driven the enemy back ten miles.

"Fighting has been in progress further to the right, along the line which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage.

"Further to the right again, from Vitry-le-François to Sermaize-la-Bains, the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Reims.

"At Lunéville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed. "Pressure against the enemy continues all along the allied front."

## FRENCH AND BRITISH TAKE MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 8. The official communiqué issued at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon said:

"FIRST—On our left wing the allied armies comprising the elements of the far outlying defence of Paris continue to advance from the banks of the Ourcq River up to the country around Montmirail. The enemy is retreating toward the Marne River between Meaux and Sezanne. French and English troops took a large number of prisoners, notably a battalion of infantry and a company of mitrailleurs and several caissons.

"SECOND—Along our centre hard fights were engaged in between Fere, Champenole and Vitry-le-François and the southern point of the Argonne ridge. We have not been repulsed at any point and the enemy has lost ground around the edges of Vitry-le-François, where a

retreating movement by the enemy is clearly observed and established.

"THIRD—On our right a German division attacked us along a line passing through Chateau Salines and Nancy, but it was repulsed north of the forest of Champenole. Elsewhere, further to the east, our troops retook the crest of Mandray and the Col des Joursaux.

"FOURTH—There is no change in the situation in Alsace.

"The Minister of War has ordered General commanding bases and army corps to stiffen up the discipline in garrisons. The order recalls to the commanders' attention that men with the colors owe all their time to the country and no longer have any right to consider their own conveniences. The Minister of War also has ordered all men of the auxiliary arms of the service whose health and age allow to be immediately put into the armed service."

## GREAT LOSSES IN BATTLE AT MEAUX AND COULOMMIERS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 8. The official communiqué issued at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon said:

"The German right wing, after energetically marching on Paris, has turned to rejoin its fellow armies from Belgium, the valley of the Meuse and Luxembourg.

"All these forces are engaged in a general battle with the allied army on an immense front from Nanteuil to Verdun, the struggle continuing further east in Lorraine and to the Vosges. The fact that the allies' left has driven back the German right during the past two days 'without the enemy energetically opposing' shows clearly that the Germans are trying to strike at the allied army, now at Paris, thus conforming to elementary rules of war.

"It is asked why Von Kluck's forces have been pushed so energetically toward Paris and yet has turned to the southeast at its most advanced force ought to have been made.

"Perhaps the Germans decided that a rushing attack was too costly or realized that the operation would not have assured France making an isolated peace. But the real explanation probably is the desire to hold part of the French army in the hazardous positions necessary if they are to cover the capital.

"The French forces now form a line in the north no part of which the Germans can now cut off. The German right is approaching the other German armies to try to break through the French in Champagne by a frontal movement. If successful they will be able to return to Paris and attack it. Several days must pass before the results are known.

### Prisoners Reaching Tours.

A group of sixty-three German prisoners, of whom five are officers, have arrived at Tours. There are a Lieutenant-Colonel and an aviator Lieutenant among the prisoners. One of the prisoners, who was a school teacher and who speaks excellent French, said:

"When we captured the Lorraine frontier we had not eaten for three days. The aviator lieutenant with us had been flying over Paris. He is one of our best pilots, holding the height record."

[The altitude record at present is held by Heinrich Odlich, a German flier, who reached an altitude of 24,800 feet at Lupsle on July 14 last. The former record holder was Linckogel, another

German, who reached a height of 21,000 feet at Johannisthal earlier in July.]

This aviator may be one of those who has been dropping bombs on Paris.

Three hundred German prisoners captured in the neighborhood of Ourcq and Grand Morin have arrived in Paris.

As an example of the excessive precaution taken in addition to the rigorous censorship to prevent the Germans from learning anything about the movements of the French armies the following may show how even the superior officers are kept in ignorance.

The Sun's correspondent, on meeting a friend who was a Colonel, asked: "Where are you going?" The Colonel replied: "I do not know myself. I received orders to entrain my regiment for Paris, where we would receive further instructions. Since my arrival I have been told to proceed to a certain station, where I would receive fresh orders."

Troops are sometimes loaded on trains of which the destination is known only to the driver.

### The Battle at Meaux.

A wounded sergeant who has arrived in Paris from the battles of Verdun and the day before at Meaux and Coulommiers, said:

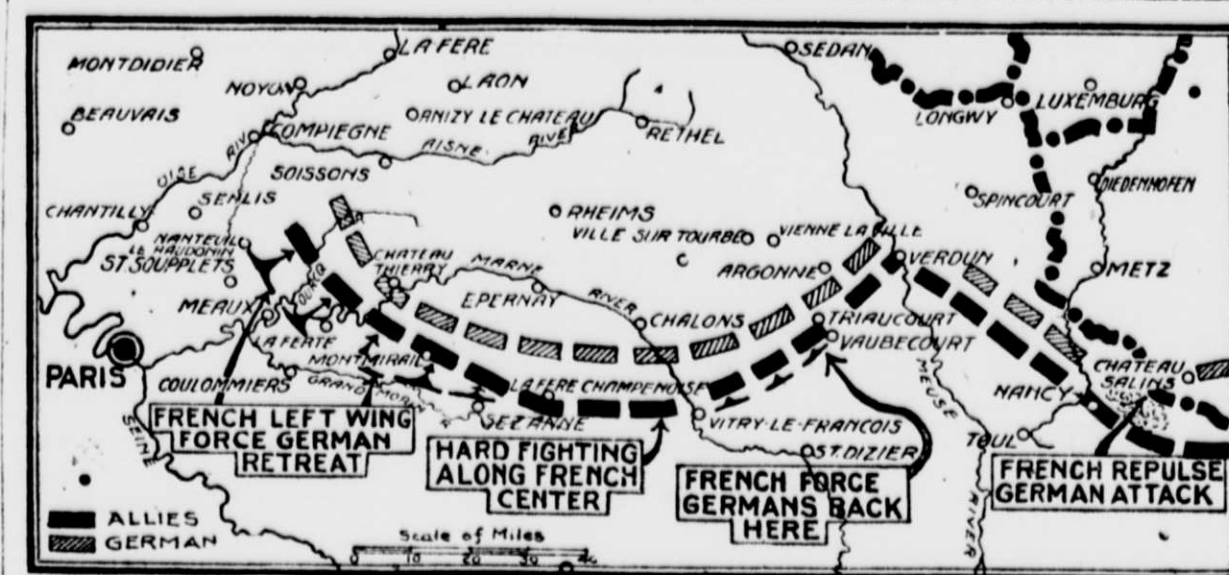
"We took our position on Friday evening. We heard the noise of cannon nearly all Saturday until evening, when we received directions to retire. But in the middle of the night we were ordered to advance and were stationed in a position on the side of a hill.

"At dawn on Sunday we came into contact with the enemy, which tried to outflank our left. We were told to hold them until the forces at Meaux had driven back the enemy. This was easy, as our opponents retired in disorder to the eastward. Still we were fighting all night.

"We pursued two German regiments thirty kilometers, which, though supported by cavalry and artillery, did not fire a shot. Eventually we took seven guns, two quick fliers, and many prisoners. One of these, a sergeant of Prussian infantry, admitted that the men had almost no ammunition and that they had got orders to spare it as much as possible. I was wounded in the thigh by a sword cut from a German officer whom I was trying to disarm. I was the only one wounded in my company."

A wounded officer of French infantry said:

"I believe the German force we were



The lines of the allies and the Germans, as shown in the above map, are both unbroken.

The French have advanced on their left and centre. The advance in both of these movements is indicated by the arrow points along the French front. On the French left the line has been pushed forward ten miles from Nauteuil-le-Hannoin and Meaux to Montmirail and Sezanne. In the centre the French have forced the German front around Vitry-le-François.

Further on the French right the French have repulsed the German attack between Chateau Salines and Nancy. The hardest fighting, according to reports, was

fighting at Meaux day before yesterday comprised two army corps. They suffered enormous losses. I counted 600 corpses in one single trench. The flight of the enemy toward the north-east was precipitate. Our men were superior in dash. They were too eager even, for despite the orders of the officers a battalion charged the quick fire, as at Chantilly. But we broke through the Prussian lines, although their position was very strong. We observed that ammunition was lacking from some of the enemies' corpses."

### ALLIES LOSSES LIGHT.

Paris Rejoices at Report—Says German Flight Was Precipitate. By COZENS HARDY.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

PARIS, Sept. 8 (evening).—The city is rejoicing in this afternoon's extremely satisfactory official statement. It has been learned further that the casualties of the allies are not severe.

The correspondent visited the allies' lines. The soldiers confirmed that the enemy is withdrawing further and further from Paris. A sergeant asserted that the German retreat was precipitate for eighteen miles, the enemy not firing a shot.

The allies pressed the advantage constantly firing at the retreating Germans and pursuing them with the greatest eagerness. The allies captured nine guns and many German prisoners. The correspondent says 300 of these prisoners, extremely fatigued, were taken to Paris. They say that the Germans are short of ammunition and have been ordered to economize.

A French officer said he believed that at least two army corps, comprising the bulk of the German extreme right, had been beaten in the fighting of Saturday and Sunday. He saw 600 dead in a single trench.

Connection is maintained by the armies in Lorraine. The Crown Prince's army has failed to keep pace in the centre during the last few days. The Germans have lost the strength of the allies' position.

I wish I could let you know the real position of things and the situation of our own force. The movements of the Germans show they know them as well or better than I do. I perhaps may mention an open secret, that if the Germans are retreating in six days, they have their great siege guns, which they have towed here by thirty to fifty horses for each gun, we have a surprise upon us as cheering for them once they get to close grips. Even if Paris goes, sentiment is not to interfere with this infinitely ingenious campaign against superior forces.

### ALLIES IN ATTACK.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The military expert of the Times writes:

"The allies have very promptly seized the correct moment for an offensive return and according to the latest news have opened a general attack on the German army on a front extending between Verdun and Paris.

It is supposed that the whole forces of the allies are in line with the exception of the troops which are holding back the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria in Lorraine.

"The Germans came as far south of the Marne as Coulommiers before they were attacked. They have already been driven back. They are outflanked on their right and the battle is engaged under good conditions for the success of the allies' cause."

"The existence of the two great fortresses of Paris and Verdun on the flanks of the line gives much support to the progress of the allies. This great battle will be watched everywhere with the deepest interest.

"In the German war Maubeuge is holding its right gallantly, although three of its forts have been destroyed. "Antwerp has not yet been seriously attacked."

"Longwy, with its antiquated works, has made a great fight and has enabled Col. Darche to cover himself with glory."

### GEN. PAU'S VICTORY.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Boulogne, Sept. 7 (delayed).—There is joy in Boulogne to-day over a telegram received this morning from Gen. Pau announcing a great victory. I was allowed to see the original telegram from Gen. Pau, addressed to the authorities here. Its text follows:

"Gen. Pau is in command in the north. Sir John French is posted with Gen. d'Amade, who commands the right. The German centre has been hurled back at Precy-sur-Oise. Gen. d'Amade covers the enemy's left wing which is falling back on Landreux. Sir John French is crushing the right which is falling back on Villers, Bretonne and Bretonneux (?). The Imperial Guard was

between Le Fere Champenoise and Vitry-le-François and at the southern point of the Argonne ridge. It was at this part of the line that the Germans threw their strongest strength, the troops employed here being those that had been withdrawn from Alsace-Lorraine and also the armies of the Crown Prince, Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg and the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

The French have evidently been acting along parts of the line upon the offensive. They have been reinforced by reservists as well as by the defenders in the outer forts around Paris, and the general supposition is that they are in better position now than at any time before to withstand the German advance.

## Germans Outnumbered by French and Russians

Joffre's Policy of Delay May Prove the Salvation of His Country in the End if Russian Successes Are Continued.

### BIG DRAINS ALREADY ON GERMANS' STRENGTH

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

Just as the whole world was for ten days almost completely hoaxed by the Belgian resistance until it became fashionable to speak of German military efficiency as inferior to its reputation, so there is now similar possibility that the tremendous sweep of German advance shall blind us all to the facts, the military facts of the situation in western Europe.

Superficially the Germans' success in northern France is imposing. Their victories, won in severe struggles with entrenched foes, the mobility of their troops, the efficiency of their organization, the regularity with which they have taken fortresses, those are the things that strike the reader of each edition who sees hourly new reports of the allies retreating in the west and of the Germans advancing into new provinces and regions.

Yet it is well to view this success in the light of certain mathematical considerations and strategic necessities. Thus to go back to the beginning of the campaign, the time when England, France and Russia could put more troops in the field than Germany. It was equally clear that several weeks must elapse before the time when Russia and France were fully mobilized and the time when Russia and England could come up. The simple problem of the German General Staff was to crush France with her own superior army, leaving it to a minor German force and to Austria to hold back Russia until France was disposed of.

Now consider the mathematical side of the problem. Germany has in her first line twenty-five army corps, Austria sixteen, or forty-one for the Anglo-German alliance. On the other side France has twenty-one, Russia thirty, Serbia four, Great Britain four and Belgium six, or sixty-two for the allies. As to second line troops their allies are behind the battle line, and Gen. von Bernhardi is authority for the view that for purposes of reckoning war strength, at least in the first months of conflict they should be disregarded. In any event the second line of the French, English and Russians may be assumed to be numerically equal if not superior to the Austro-Germans.

### Forces Equal in West.

The strength of the Anglo-French-Russian-Belgian-Serbian, the Grand Alliance, a term we shall preserve for convenience, was then sixty army corps against forty-one for the Dual Alliance. But for the German General Staff learned that one of her corps to face Russia, while Austria turned ten of hers, sending four to Serbia and two to France. For French troops the Germans then counted twenty-four corps, the French twenty-one of their own, two English and one Belgian, which was disposed of temporarily in the August fighting. It was with an equal number of corps then that the two forces began their struggle in the west, but Germany, being on the offensive, was able to concentrate her men and thus overpower the scattered French corps.

Yet at the precise moment when the German advance touched Brussels the German General Staff learned that contrary to expectations Russian mobilization had already become effective and was driving through East Prussia at a dangerous rate, while the Serbians had administered a terrific drubbing to three or four Austrian corps on the Jadar. Even before the battle of Mons-Charleroi, therefore, it became necessary to divert the German army to the east. The German General Staff was then faced with the choice of twenty-two to twenty-three corps in the west, but their superior concentration gave for them the advantage of numbers at the decisive point.

Accordingly the German advance continued, it became necessary to divert huge losses until, after ten days of battle, on August 30, it was almost within sight of Paris. But at this point the German

called upon to surrender and was wiped out by the English. It is believed that the German Crown Prince is in the centre."

The information about the Crown Prince apparently clears up the mystery of reports that he was "in the midst" of the Imperial Guard when it was driven out, as the original message from Boulogne said. This telegram must have been confirmed, as the one from Gen. Pau seems to show that Frederick William is in the centre of the German battle line and not "in the midst" of the Imperial Guard.

### FITS IN FRENCH PLANS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 8.

No news of the great battle is given in the morning papers except that officially issued, although Meaux is not

over a dozen miles from the walls of Paris and although more than a column is printed on Russia's advance westward. Nor is any attempt made to convey information disguised as comment, as the censorship prevents that.

The *Matin* says that the position of the lines is no accident so far as the French are concerned, and that it accords with the French plans of defensive action, which foresaw a German rush on Paris which France would be unable to check and which also foresaw Germany's ability to carry Paris by the rush.

Paris. Cherifis says in the *Echo de* Paris:

"To summarize, I have the impression that the battle which is preparing will be fought on ground chosen by the Generalissimo and under conditions far superior to those that a battle on the Marne would have obliged him to accept."

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## JOFFRE SENDS THANKS FOR KITCHENER'S AID

M. Millerand Adds Gratitude of French Government to the British.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The official press bureau announces that M. Millerand, the French War Minister, has sent to Lord Kitchener the following telegram, dated Bordeaux, September 8:

"I am pleased to transmit to you the following telegram, which Gen. Joffre requested me to send to you:

"The commander in chief of the French armies expresses to Lord Kitchener his warm thanks for the constant support given to our armies by the British forces during the whole course of the operations. At the present moment that support is most valuable and is manifest in a very energetic manner in the action now engaged against the German right wing."

"I am expressing my gratitude to Field Marshal French, who has always lent to our armies the most effective collaboration. Allow me in the name of the Government to join the expression of my gratitude to that of the General in Chief."

To this Lord Kitchener has replied:

"I accept and transmit to Gen. Joffre my most sincere thanks for the telegram you have had the kindness to address to me. I ask you to believe and cause Gen. Joffre to be told how content the British army is to find itself collaborating with the French army, and how proud we are of the noble task of bringing to them the support of which you speak so generously, and upon which you can always rely with the greatest confidence."

### HOW KAISER SAW THE FIGHT.

Stood on Hill Near Nancy, Beyond Range of French Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Standard's Geneva correspondent says that further reports have been received from Basle that the Kaiser was present at the bombardment of Nancy.

According to reports, the Kaiser, attended by a few members of his staff, took up his position on a hill overlooking the town, just outside the range of the French guns, and for several hours stood watching the movements of his troops with his field glass. Then he walked to his automobile and was driven away unattended.

### BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An official list of casualties of British officers was published to-day.

It comprises 10 killed, 23 wounded and 46 missing. The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely. Among the missing are Lieut. Hon. Alexander Fraser, master of Saltoun, eldest son and heir of Lord Saltoun; Col. W. E. Gordon, who won the Victoria Cross in the South African war by going out under a heavy fire and attaching a rope to a gun which was in danger of being captured, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Neish.

The Royal Irish Regiment also suffered severely. Among the missing are Capt. Fergus A. Forbes, brother of the Earl of Granard, who married Miss Beatrice Mills, of New York, and Major the Hon. Lesley Butler, brother and heir of Lord Dunboyne.

Major J. S. Cawley of the 20th Hussars, son of Sir Frederick Cawley, is among the killed. Lieut.-Col. Harry McKicking of the Royal Scots is among the wounded.

### TRUCE IN ELECTION FIGHTS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Parliamentary parties made an agreement to-day that there will be no contests in Parliamentary by-elections during the war.

## "THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND"

American Branch Committee

The Hon. Alfred Arson, Herbert Barber, Charles W. Bowring, C. W. B. Bucknall, Calhoun, Charles, W. H. M. N. R. R. Bishop F. Courtney George W. A. D. Collier, F. F. Darrell, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, B. Arthur Fulton, W. B. Karuhar, Rev. H. A. Neville C. H. H. W. A. Hutcheson, James T. Hyde, Dr. H. Lance, J. E. McLean, James McLean, Calhoun, Charles, W. H. M. N. R. R. Bishop F. Courtney George W. A. D. Collier, F. F. Darrell, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, B. Arthur Fulton, W. B. Karuhar, Rev. H. A. Neville C. H. H. W. A. Hutcheson, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Walter Scott, Norris Sellar, W. H. M. N. R. R. Bishop F. Courtney George W. A. D. Collier, F. F. Darrell, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, B. Arthur Fulton, W. B. Karuhar, Rev. H. A. Neville C. H. H. W. A. Hutcheson, William Sloane, Charles Smithers, Wm. Stewart Tod, E. S. Twining, L. Vickers, H. Montague Vickers, F. C. Gray Ward, G. W. H. Williams, H. M. Stuart Wortley.

A National Relief Fund to alleviate the acute distress of families, widows and orphans in Great Britain and Ireland, caused by the War, has been started by the Prince of Wales. The response to this appeal has been gratifying, but a greater sum of money is needed, because, in the Prince's own words, "There will be considerable distress among the people of Great Britain and Ireland least able to bear it."

There must be a large number of people in the United States with British affiliations, who are anxious to relieve this distress and distress. For this purpose an American Branch has been formed to collect subscriptions and transmit same to the Central Fund. The Committee will welcome any subscriptions, however small, and will particularly suggest the offer of subscriptions payable weekly during the continuance of the war. Subscriptions should be sent to them, designated for the above fund, or to Mr. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, Treasurer, 26 Broad Street.

## BIG RUSSIAN FORCE SEEN IN SCOTLAND

Marched Through Dundee for Three Days and Nights.

250,000 NOW IN FRANCE

Rome "Tribuna" Says Kaiser Was Forced to Change His Whole Plan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The *Tribuna* says that it has received definite information that the change in the German plans to besiege Paris was due to the arrival of 250,000 Russian troops on French soil. The paper says these troops were landed in accordance with plans perfected by the British War Secretary, Earl Kitchener.

According to the report, the arrival of the Russians necessitated a change in the German plans and Emperor William hurried to Metz to confer with the General Staff.

### COSSACKS IN DUNDEE

Were Seen Marching Through City for Three Days.

W. S. Kimball, of 44 West Forty-fourth street, who represents a Scotch lute concern, has received a letter from the head of the company, written a fortnight ago, in which the writer says that for three days and nights Russian soldiers had been marching through Dundee, Scotland.

The first reports of Russian troops going to Belgium and French ports were brought here by passengers on the *Maurelania*, which arrived on September 3. Passengers by this steamer declared that they had seen in England Russian troops which had been brought from Archangel. Passengers by the *Cedric* and other steamers arriving later repeated these stories, adding that thousands of Russians had disembarked at Aberdeen and had been taken on special trains south through England and conveyed by transport to Ostend.

It was said that the British censor would not allow the London papers to print this news.

### LANDING IS CONFIRMED.

Russia Authorizes Her Troops to Join Belgians.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—An agreement reached by the Belgian and Russian Governments, according to the correspondent of the *Havas Agency* at St. Petersburg, authorizes Belgian reservists and recruits of 1914 to attach themselves to Russian armies.

The agreement referred to in the foregoing dispatch would appear to be confirmatory of previous reports, notably to-day from Rome, that Russian forces have landed in Belgium.

### SAY GERMANS LACK ARMS.

Landsturm Carries Rifles of Old Type, Rotterdam Hears.

By STEPHEN BLACK.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8.—It is said here that the German supplies of arms have been exhausted and that the rifles carried by the Landsturm are all of an old type.

It is reported also that there is an insufficient supply of ammunition.

### VON BUELOW WARNS ITALY.

Former Chancellor Calls for Allies' Aid for Kaiser.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 8.—An interview with Prince von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, is widely circulated in this country.

Prince von Buelow solemnly warns Italy that she must join Germany in the present war, because if she abandons her long standing alliance her unity and independence will cease in case Germany's power should be lost or diminished.

The German statesman predicts Italy's ruin if Pan Slavism triumphs. He says Italy's abandonment of her allies would be an unparalleled violation of international law and a tremendous mistake as well as a crime.

Prince von Buelow, whose wife is Italian, spends the winters here and has many personal friends, but his arguments do not convince Italians.

### SAYS AUSTRIAN RULER IS DEAD.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *African World*, a commercial weekly published here in the interests of the African trade, announces to-day that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has been dead for twelve days.